

## United States Public Health Service

Range of U. C. Public Health Service Work.

"Glad as the U. S. Public Health Service has been," says Surgeon General H. S. Cummings, "to do its part in the hospitalization and care of the ill and disabled soldiers with whom its officers had become so well acquainted while serving in the Army Hospitals in France and elsewhere, this duty did not constitute a part of the Public Health functions of the Service but was undertaken through patriotism and because the Service was the only Government agency that had an organization and hospital available when the need came. Later its assignment to this duty was made a matter of law."

"From March 3, 1919, when this law went into effect, to May 1921, when the hospitalization and care of nearly half of these patients was transferred to the War Risk Bureau, the number of patients formerly in the charge of the Service increased from 990 to 25,000, with indications of still further increase. From the first the number had increased much faster than the total capacity of the Government hospitals could be extended; and almost from the first the Service was compelled to place about two-thirds of its patients (10,500 on May 1, 1921) in private hospitals under contract."

"Responsibility for these 10,500 patients has already been restored to the War Risk Bureau, and, if bills pending before Congress become law, the hospitalization of the patients cared for in Government hospitals as well as in 'contract' hospitals will rest with the War Risk; and the public Health Service will merely render hospital care to those whom the War Risk assigns to it."

"This will enable the Service to turn a much larger share of its energies to its traditional duty of protecting the country against the importation of foreign disease; conducting scientific research into important problems involving the cause, treatment, and cure of preventable or communicable disease; investigating the diseases to which working-men are subject, by reason of their employment; cooperating with the States in the control of epidemics, in rural hygiene, child hygiene, venereal disease and so on."

"The Marine Hospital Service, which developed into the Public Health Service, was created in July, 1798, to furnish medical care to sick and disabled American merchant seamen. Hospitals were built at the principal seaports and later on some of the larger rivers and the Great Lakes."

"The officers of the Service at the coast hospitals were naturally the first to come into contact with such diseases as cholera, yellow fever, and small-pox when imported from abroad and were able to render aid to the State authorities in enforcing quarantine measures. Later, the States, one by one, turned over their quarantine stations to the Service, New York being the last to fall into line."

"In March, 1890, Congress authorized the Public Health Service to cooperate with State and local health agencies in preventing the interstate spread of disease. The cooperation thus initiated has been extended to many other forms of health work and has become a settled policy. Its workings have been exceedingly beneficial, for they have brought the experience gained from the whole country to bear on each particular problem in each particular place. They have also incited the different States to appropriate money for their own health needs in order to obtain Government assistance. On an average the country gets about \$5 worth of effective health work for every dollar the Government expends in this way."

"Assistance in the control of yellow fever, small pox, and other communicable disease led directly to research into their causes and to educational work to end them by informing the country of what had been discovered and how to make use of it. For the research work Congress established in U. S. Public Health Service which in 1902 the Hygienic Laboratory of the rapidly expanded until today it is one of the foremost research institutions of its kind in the world. The results of its studies in checking disease, reducing its spread, and eradicating it, are the most important of the Service's work."

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ing suffering, and lengthening human life are incalculable.

"In 1912 the Service was authorized to investigate the 'diseases of man,' and under the authority thus conferred it has made some very important contributions to the control of disease. To mention only a few, the studies of Anderson and Goldberger on measles showed that the disease was infective during the first three days only, thus rendering unnecessary the long periods of quarantine that were formerly in vogue; the extensive investigations of Stiles on the prevalence and on life history of hookworm led to effective measures for the control of this wide-spread cause of physical inefficiency; the work of Lumsden in rural sanitation resulted in simple and effective methods for the safe disposal of human excreta and in the extensive adoption of modern methods in rural public health administration; the many sided studies dealing the malaria have been of inestimable service in devising practicable control measures for this scourge of the Southern States; the discovery of the identity of 'Brill's disease' with typhus fever by Goldberger, and the working out of effective methods for controlling the disease by delousing has provided a barrier to the introduction of this pestilence into the United States; the painstaking investigations by Goldberger regarding pellagra have disposed of the various theories previously advanced as to the cause of this disease and have definitely placed pellagra in the class of diseases arising from deficiency in the diet, thus furnishing the means of preventing and treating this important malady; the work of the Service in the field of industrial hygiene has thrown much light on hitherto obscure factors in the causation of certain industrial fatigue, and other equally important problems; the investigations made by the Service in the field of mental hygiene have helped in dealing with the control of venereal diseases, with the problem of juvenile delinquency, and with feeble mindedness; the studies of the health of school children and the sanitation of rural schools have done much to improve conditions for this important part of our growing citizenship; the careful statistical investigations of sickness among the working classes have furnished valuable basic information for devising plans for dealing with this vast problem. Although the Public Health Service has contributed in many different ways to the successful carrying out of measures for the prevention and control of disease and the promotion of public health."

"Recently," added the Surgeon General, "the Service has sent its surgeons to help in flood work at Pueblo in typhus eradication among Indians in southwest; in typhoid fever work at Louisville; in tick fever protection in Montana; in tuberculosis and child hygiene in Utah; and in making the national parks safe and sanitary for travellers. Latest of all it has launched a campaign against pellagra, which has given indications of becoming dangerous, owing to the economic depression among farmers and especially among the tenant cotton growers of the South, who have been rendered practically penniless by the condition of the cotton market and are forced to live on salt pork, cornbread, and molasses, which, when eaten exclusively for a few months are almost certain to cause pellagra."

## AID FOR THE EX-SOLDIER

Richmond, Va., August 24, 1921.

Miss Helen N. Cummings, Alexandria, Va.

My dear Miss Cummings:

Every member of the Virginia War History Commission has an opportunity to render valuable service to our ex-service men throughout the State. The National Government is trying to reach out to the disabled veterans in every city and county of the Union and the government agents are now busy with this task in Virginia and have asked our help.

The Veterans Bureau, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C., has established temporary offices in the Chamber of Commerce, Room 804, this city. The work in this State is under the direction of Capt. Branch Johnson of Richmond and Mr. R. S. Dugg of Washington.

What these gentlemen desire specifically is the name and address of every ex-soldier who has any reason for making a claim for compensation, treatment or training. Every means of publicity is being used to induce these men to come forward at this time with their claims, as the government thinks that in many cases just claims may be overlooked unless a specific invitation is extended to each disabled veteran. The Virginia War History Commission wants to help in this laudable work.

May I ask you then to send to us promptly at the central office, Room 9, State Capitol, Richmond the names and addresses of any men in your city who have sustained injury in the service of the government and who may be entitled to compensation, treatment or training at the hands of the government? It will not be necessary for you to specify the nature of the injury. I am enclosing a blank for your convenience in giving us the information.

As the lists coming to the office will be kept in a card-index file, you need have no fear of duplication. Even if a name comes from half a dozen different sources no harm will be done. The Veterans Bureau is sending its official "squad" of experts to ten points in Virginia. As soon as we receive the names of these government beneficiaries, we shall turn them over to the officers of the Veterans Bureau who will, in turn inform each man of the time and place when he may get in touch with these experts. Thus, you will see that your prompt attention to this matter will be of inestimable service to the war veterans of your community and State.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR KYLE DAVIS,

Chairman.

## AUCTION SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust dated August 11th, 1919, executed by Goodman Rubin et al., to the undersigned trustee recorded in Liber 68, page 523, of the land records of the city of Alexandria and given to secure the payment of certain notes therein described, default having been made in the payment of one of the said notes, the undersigned trustee, will at the request of the holder of said notes, offer for sale at public auction at the Royal street entrance to the Market Building at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON on Saturday, September 3rd, 1921, the property known as No. 505 Wolfe street, Alexandria, Va., and bounded and described in said deed of trust as follows:—

Beginning at a point on the North side of Wolfe street 30 feet 4 inches west of Pitt street and running thence west on Wolfe street 21 feet thence north parallel to Pitt street 49 feet more or less; thence east parallel to Wolfe street the length of the first line and thence south parallel to Pitt street 50 feet more or less to the point of beginning on Wolfe street.

TERMS OF SALE: CASH. Conveyancing and revenue stamps at cost of purchaser.

HOWARD W. SMITH, TRUSTEE.

201-9c

## AUCTION SALE

of Desirable Residence on North Alfred Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust bearing date on the 7th day of February, 1919, and duly recorded among the Land Records of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, in Deed Book 67, page 497, given by Allen Smith and wife, et al., to the undersigned trustees, to secure the payment of the

sum of \$1,200 and 6 per cent interest thereon, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness and the interest thereon for more than six months, and at the request and by the direction of the Board of Directors of the Alexandria Building & Loan Association, Incorporated, of Alexandria, Virginia, the undersigned trustees will offer for sale at public auction, at the ROYAL STREET ENTRANCE to the MARKET BUILDING, in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 10th, 1921 all that lot or parcel of ground with the improvements thereon, situated in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, and described as follows, to-wit:—

BEGINNING on the east side of Alfred street at the center of the partition between the house on this lot and the house adjoining on the north, supposed to be 62 feet, 3 inches south of Oronoco Street; and running thence south on Alfred Street 26 feet, 6 inches; thence east parallel to Oronoco Street, 113 feet, 5 inches to an alley 10 feet wide; thence north on said alley, 26 feet, 6 inches; and thence west in a direct line 113 feet, 5 inches to the beginning, with a right of way over said alley.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash. Conveyancing, including revenue stamp at the cost of the purchaser.

WORTH HULFISH, C. S. TAYLOR BURKE, CARROLL PIERCE, Trustees.

204-12c

## AUCTION SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustees by a deed of trust executed by Theo. A. Smith and wife recorded in deed book 71, page 235, of the land records of

Alexandria City, default having been made in the payment of the note thereby secured, the undersigned trustees will at the request of the holder of said note, and in the execution of the terms of said deed of trust, offer for sale at public auction in front of the Royal street entrance to the Market Building on Friday, September 9th, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon, the property mentioned and described in said deed of trust as follows:—

All that lot of ground in the city of Alexandria, Va., with the improvements thereon and designated and known as follows: Lot No. 15, Section No. 5 of the subdivision of Rosemont as the same is shown on a plat thereof duly of record in Deed Book 68, page 509, of said City Land Records together with other entitled thereto over an alley 10 feet wide in the rear of the lot hereby conveyed and running through the block. Subject, however, to a reservation of the said L. M. Johnston and Daisy Johnston, for themselves, their successors and assigns to the right of way upon and over the rear five feet of the lot hereby conveyed which will form a part of said 10 feet alley for the use in common of all lot owners abutting thereon.

Subject also to a deed of trust dated November 14, 1919, recorded in deed book 69, page 393 to secure the payment of \$5,000 and interest.

Terms of Sale: Cash.

Conveyancing and revenue stamps at the cost of purchaser.

Howard W. Smith, James R. Caton, Jr., Trustees.

206-8c.

## NERVOUS FAINTING SPELLS

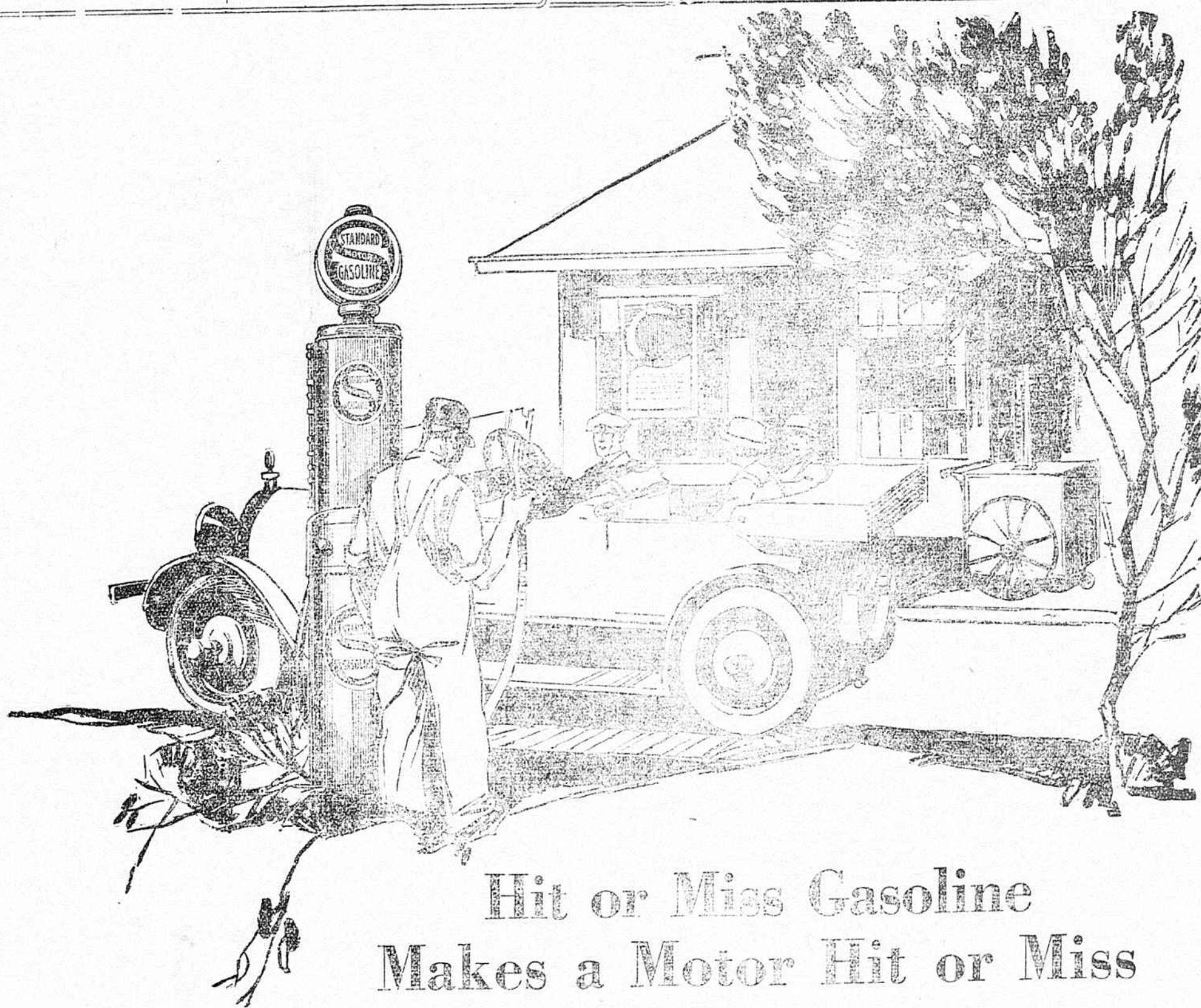
Mrs. Werner Tells How They Yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Camden, N. J.—"Before my baby was born I was run down and weak, had pains in my back and stomach, was very nervous and would have fainting spells. I certainly suffered awfully with those nervous fainting spells. I did not know anyone at times and used to scream. A doctor treated me for the spells but did not seem to do much good. I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills before so I began taking them again. I soon felt a change and could do my work without pain and was cured of those nervous spells. Now I have a nice fat baby girl and had an easy time at birth, thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. WILLIAM C. WERNER, 1216 Van Hook St., Camden, N. J.

When a wife finds her energies are flagging, she is weak, nervous, suffers from backache, the "blues" she should build her system up at once by taking that standard woman's medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as did Mrs. Werner.

If there is anything about your condition you do not understand write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., in regard to your health.

206-8c.



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**Makes a Motor Hit or Miss**

THE problem of obtaining uniform quality is one of the difficulties that the successful gasoline producer has had to solve. The matter of varying quality is one of the greatest annoyances to the gasoline user.

It was easy to get a standard product when practically all the gasoline came from one or two types of crude petroleum. Comparatively little gasoline was used then. Today, the demand is so great that all parts of the globe have been explored for petroleum, which accounts for the great range of "crudes" on the market.

Gasoline must be uniform not only in one or two or three respects, but in every way that affects motor operation. Almost every property of the gasoline you use influences in some way the performance of your motor.

The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has never been content to have "Standard" Motor Gasoline exceptionally good in any one respect to the detriment of other properties.

The ideal would be to have every drop of gasoline as uniform in all qualities as the chemicals and drugs which your pharmacist uses in a prescription. As a result of the co-operation of our Development and Manufacturing Departments, "Standard" Motor Gasoline is positively the best balanced and the highest in quality that you can buy. It is the same whether you get it in one corner of the state or another.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**  
(New Jersey)

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If you could only see your unvarnished floors through a microscope—!

If you could see the millions of tiny holes in which the dirt and germs accumulate—

If you could see how every one of the thousand daily steps wears away the fiber of the wood—(that's what makes scrubbing so hard)—

—you'd varnish the floor before the day was over.

Devco Marble Finish is ideal for this purpose. It puts a hard, durable film between the feet and the floor. It fills the pores of the wood; gives it a smooth, glossy surface, easily cleaned with mop and broom.

DEVCO PRODUCTS are time-tested and proven—backed by 166 years' experience of the oldest paint manufacturing concern in the U.S. Founded 1754.

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